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## A new species of *Glochinomyia* Kertész from Papua New Guinea (Diptera: Stratiomyidae, Pachygastrinae)

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### Abstract

*Glochinomyia nigriseta* sp. nov. is described and illustrated. The generic characters of *Glochinomyia* are summarized and the new species is compared with the description of the only known species, *G. albiseta* Kertész. The taxonomic position of *Glochinomyia* is briefly discussed and the Papuan species of the Pachygastrinae with four scutellar spines are keyed.

**Key words:** *Glochinomyia nigriseta*, Binatang Research Center, Papua New Guinea, taxonomy, distribution

### Introduction

Many of the small species of the subfamily Pachygastrinae from Papua New Guinea are, surprisingly, relatively well known. The first species were described by Walker (1865), Wulp (1898) and Kertész (1908, 1916). Several Papuan taxa were also included among "Oriental" Stratiomyidae by Brunetti (1923) and some additional species were described by Lindner (1938). James, as the most productive author, published revisions and additions to *Evaza* Walker, 1856 (James 1969), *Adraga* Walker, 1858, *Aidomyia* Kertész, 1916, *Dialampsis* Kertész, 1916, *Eupachygaster* Kertész, 1911, *Lenomyia* Kertész, 1916, and *Pegadomyia* Kertész, 1916 (James 1977a), *Saldubella* Kertész, 1916, and *Lophoteles* Loew, 1858 (James 1977b), and described several new genera (James 1978, 1980). In his papers, Papuan localities of several species described by earlier authors from other parts of the Australasian Region were recorded. Some Papuan collecting sites of *Pseudopegadomyia nuda* (James, 1948) and two species of *Ptilocera* Wiedemann, 1820 (*P. smaragdina* Walker, 1849, and *P. violacea* Edwards, 1915) were recently mentioned by Rozkošný & Kovac (2008) and Mason & Rozkošný (2011), respectively. Thus, to date 93 pachygastrine species in 25 genera are known to occur in Papua New Guinea (including the Bismarck Archipelago and Bougainville Island).

Recently I was asked to identify a fairly extensive collection of Stratiomyidae (more than 300 specimens) obtained during a research project conducted by Prof. V. Novotný (head of the Laboratory of Tropical Ecology and the Department of Ecology and Conservation Biology at the Institute of Entomology, Czech Academy of Sciences, České Budějovice, and director of the New Guinea Binatang Research Center) and Dr. R. Čtvrtečka (from the same institutions). The specimens were collected in Madang Province of Papua New Guinea and were reared from decaying fruits collected in the vicinity of the Binatang Research Center during 2008.

Among specimens examined, an unknown species of *Glochinomyia* Kertész was found. It is the most numerous (86 specimens) of 13 species recorded. *Glochinomyia* as a monotypic genus was based on the unique male holotype of *G. albiseta* Kertész, 1916, originating from "Britisch Neuguinea" [= Papua New Guinea]. Unfortunately, the holotype of *G. albiseta*, deposited originally in the Museum of Natural History, Budapest, was destroyed by a fire in 1956. Nevertheless, it is quite clear from a careful comparison of our material with the Kertész description that *G. nigriseta* sp. nov. can be easily distinguished by a set of diagnostic characters.